

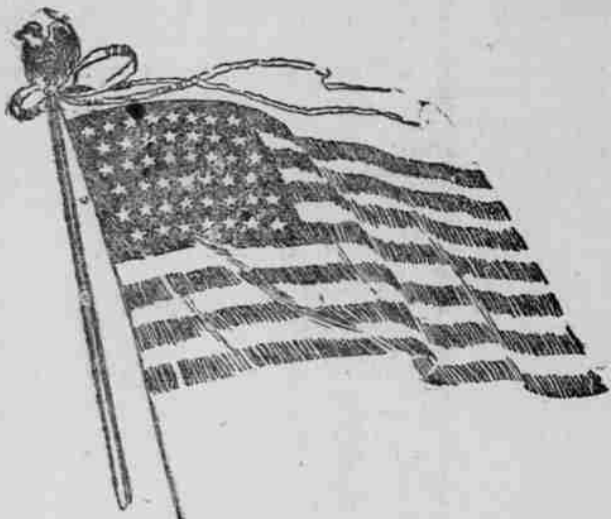
THE SALT LAKE HERALD

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1898

NUMBER 223

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER FLOATS OVER PUERTO RICO



Beautiful Island Formally Passes Into the Possession of the United States.

Bands Played, Old Morro's Cannon Boomed, and Spain's Reign of Tyranny Was Ended.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The United States is now formally in possession of the island of Puerto Rico as sovereign. The war department has received the following:

"San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 18.—Secretary of War, Washington: Flags have been raised on public buildings and forts in this city and saluted with national salutes. The occupation of the island is now complete.

(Signed) "BROOKE."

San Juan de Puerto Rico, Oct. 18.—Promptly at noon today the American flag was raised over San Juan. The ceremony was quiet and dignified, unmarred by disorder of any kind.

The Eleventh regular infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth artillery, landed this morning. The latter proceeded to the fort, while the infantry lined up on the docks. It was a holiday for San Juan, and there were many people in the streets. Rear Admiral Schley and General Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages. The Eleventh infantry regiment and band, with troop H of the Sixth United States cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace.

At 11:40 a.m., General Brooke, Admiral Schley and General Gordon, the United States evacuation commissioners, came out of the palace, with many naval officers, and formed on the right side of the square. The streets behind the soldiers were thronged with townspeople, who stood waiting in dead silence.

At last the city clock struck the hour of 12, and the crowds, almost breathless and with eyes fixed upon the flagpole, watched for developments. At the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro, Major Dean and Lieutenant Castle of General Brooke's staff hoisted the stars and stripes, while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." All heads were bared and the crowds cheered. Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired twenty-one guns each. Senor Munoz Rivera, who was president of the recent autonomous council of secretaries, and other officials of the late insular government, were present at the proceedings.

Congratulations and handshaking among the American officers followed. Ensign King hoisted the stars and stripes in the intention, but all other flags on the various public buildings were hoisted by military officers. Simultaneously with the raising of the flag over the captain general's palace, many others were hoisted in different parts of the city.

The work of the United States evacuation commission is now over, and all the reports will be forwarded to Washington on Thursday next. The labors of both parties have terminated with honors for all concerned. The American commissioners worked without the least delay and in the most thorough and effective manner.

CEREMONY AT PONCE.

Alcalde Declares Allegiance to the American Republic.

Ponce, P. R., Oct. 18.—Today's ceremonies in the formal surrender of the island of Puerto Rico, were, as had been expected, most enthusiastic. After the parade the bands and various trade organizations went to General Henry's headquarters to be introduced to him. General Henry, in the course of a brief speech, said:

"Alcalde and Citizens.—Today the flag of the United States floats as an emblem of undisputed authority over the island of Puerto Rico, giving promise of protection of life, of liberty, of property and right to worship God in accordance with the dictates of conscience. The 45 states represented by the stars emblazoned on the blue field of that flag unite in vouchsafing to you prosperity and protection as citizens of the American Union.

"Your future destiny rests largely with yourselves. Respect the rights of each other, do not abuse the government which accords opportunities to the individual for advancement. Political animosities must be forgotten in unity and in the recognition of common interests. I congratulate you all in beginning your public life under new auspices, free from governmental oppression, and with liberty to advance your own country's interests by your united efforts."

General Henry then introduced John B. Castleman, who spoke with great effect as an old confederate. The alcalde replied in part as follows:

"Today destiny has written the last page of Spanish dominion in Puerto Rico, and the prologue to the entrance of the noble American republic, whose flag is a sign of a new era. We hope to see another star, symbolic of our prosperity and our membership in the great republic of states. Puerto Rico has not accepted American dominion on account of force. Therefore, she came willingly and freely, hoping, hand in hand, with the greatest of all republics, to advance in civilization and progress, and to become part of the republic to which we pledge our faith forever."

The town was profusely decorated with American flags.

QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

Discussion Concerning the Status of Puerto Ricans.

Washington, Oct. 18.—In view of the fact that at noon today, with the acquisition of the island of Puerto Rico by the United States, about 300,000 inhabitants of that island lost their Spanish citizenship, the question as to what shall become of these people politically becomes of importance.

Madrid advices report that leading citizens in Puerto Rico have already taken steps to become naturalized as United States citizens. This is an error, for existing law provides no way in which this change of citizenship can be effected by the residents of the island. There is no United States court there before which a declaration of intention can be filed and in fact no machinery at all which can be put in motion to change citizenship.

Inquiry into this subject at the state department discloses the fact that it has been usual to provide a bodily transfer of the citizenship of people from one country to another in the case of a treaty of peace which terminates a war. It may be prudent for the commission at Paris to avoid any reference to Puerto Rico again, in which case Congress will be called upon by the president to confer citizenship upon the Puerto Ricans in the same act as that which must be passed to provide a simple form of government for the islands. Should either of these courses be found impracticable, however, it is said at the department that international law in its operation would confer American citizenship upon these Puerto Ricans, the general principle being that where a treaty of cession is silent upon the subject of citizenship, it changes with the soil. In the case of the acquisition of New Mexico, the residents of the territory were given American citizenship by specific provision of the treaty.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

McKinley's Gold Standard Would Cause Industrial Ruin.

London, Oct. 18.—The San Juan correspondent of the Times says: The remodeling of the currency and banking systems is among the most serious

SPANISH CLEVERNESS

Peace Commissioners Trying to Secure Outside Sympathy.

CUBAN DEBT ARGUMENT

APPEAL TO INTERESTS OF THE BONDHOLDERS.

Spanish Threat to Surrender the Entire Philippine Group Causes No Surprise in Washington—How the Joint Commission Debates Are Viewed by the Parisian Press.

Washington, Oct. 18.—It is hoped, though hardly expected, by the offi-

ed by differences in the language spoken by the commissioners, says:

"But, according to the Spaniards, the main cause of the difficulty encountered in the negotiations is the lack of conciliation in the attitude of the American commission. It is known in regard to Puerto Rico and Cuba that the articles of the protocol are absolutely positive—Spain concedes Puerto Rico to the United States and relinquishes, and abandons sovereignty over Cuba.

"These two points are definitely settled, and are not open to discussion; besides, the Spaniards make it a point of honor to scrupulously abide by their engagements towards their conquerors.

"The question of the Cuban debt remains. Upon which power should the obligation to guarantee the debt rest? Here is where the two commissions differ in their views, and neither is inclined to yield. The Spaniards agree on the following lines:

"When a power annexes territory it is implied that it assumes all the previous obligations of such territory. It is international law, sanctioned by usage, and which has always been complied with. Thus, when France annexed Savoy, she assumed all the debts contracted by the latter while still an Italian province.

"Lastly, they remind their opponents

WELCOME TO WILLIAM

Sultan Extends a Warm Greeting to German Emperor.

OCCASION OF GREAT JOY

RICH PRESENTS SHOWERED ON IMPERIAL GUESTS.

High Civil and Military Authorities Take Part in the Imposing Ceremonies Attending the Reception of the Distinguished Tourists in the Turkish Capital.

Constantinople, Oct. 18.—At 8:30 a. m. the German imperial yacht Hohenzol-

ACCIDENT IN THE EUREKA HILL

THOMAS NOZACK, A MINER, INSTANTLY KILLED.

Fell Down a Shaft a Distance of 160 Feet—Probably Struck by a Falling Rock.

(Special to The Herald.)

Eureka, Oct. 18.—Thomas V. Nozack, a Russian about 37 years of age, met with an accident in the Eureka Hill mine this afternoon which caused his death. The circumstances surrounding the accident are not fully known, as no one was a witness to the unfortunate man's death, but it is supposed that a rock or body of earth fell upon Nozack while he was descending the ladder in the Butler shaft, and hurled him to the bottom, a distance of nearly 160 feet. How long the dead form lay at the bottom of the shaft is also unknown, as he was not discovered until some of the miners pushing an ore car along the

SILVER CAUSE SAFE IN WEBER

A Tremendous Outpouring of Democrats at Ogden.

POWERS, ROBERTS AND BASKIN SPEAK

Voters Are Exhorted to Support the Straight Party Ticket.

Judge Powers Delivered a Characteristic Speech and Ridiculed the Position of Utah Republicans—Strong Silver Argument Made By Roberts—Predicts That All Republicans Will Be Goldbugs Two Years Hence.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ogden, Oct. 18.—The biggest political meeting of Weber county thus far in the campaign was held tonight. In point of attendance it was among the largest ever held in the county. The rally was arranged by the Democratic county committee, and the speakers were O. W. Powers, R. N. Baskin and B. H. Roberts. Each of these speakers, together with Judge MacMillan, the chairman, spoke of the magnificent outpouring of people, and argued that this was a most potent indication for the success of the Democratic party.

Judge MacMillan and Mr. Roberts came in on the Rio Grande Western at 1:30, Mr. Roberts having been down to Centerville to register. Mr. Baskin spent the day in consultation with members of the county committee and others.

Mr. Roberts addressed an audience of about 150 at North Ogden in the afternoon, together with J. S. Peery, Mr. Peery gave a talk for the support of the straight Democratic ticket, and against the fusion scheme. He made a ringing address for free silver, and urged his hearers to support the Democratic ticket from top to bottom. He was supporting such a ticket, and was opposed to all others.

At the open house both the parquette and the balcony were crowded, while perhaps 200 people were standing in the foyer, on the stairs and in the aisles. The speakers, too, were filled, about 60 prominent Democrats from various parts of the county being accommodated there.

At a little past 8 P. M. Conroy, county chairman, called the meeting to order and expressed his unqualified pleasure at being permitted to call such a magnificent gathering to order. He named as chairman of the meeting Hon. J. H. MacMillan, who was applauded as he stepped to the front. He made a brief speech, bespeaking close attention and careful consideration of the remarks of the distinguished speakers present.

JUDGE POWERS' ADDRESS.

He introduced as the first speaker Hon. O. W. Powers, who made a characteristic speech, counseling support for the straight Democratic party. There was a time when he had hoped all the forces of silver would be united, but such a thing was impossible in Utah. His party had spoken, and he was with his party heart and soul.

Extracts from Judge Powers' address are as follows:

"I am glad that you have almost as many tickets in the field here as the Republican state chairman has kinds of handbills. He sends one which reads: 'Vote for protection, reciprocity and silver' to Cache valley; another that reads 'Protection, home and silver' to Sanpete county; and another, 'Vote for silver, home, reciprocity and protection' to Eureka and the silver districts.

"Parties do not exist for the men and women who compose them, but for the principle. It is principle that creates the party. In early life I decided to cast my lot with the Democratic party, not because of men, but because I believed that the Democratic party was the spirit of liberty, and for that reason I am here to advocate the election of the Democratic ticket.

"We see the wealth of the nation arrayed upon the one side and the laboring classes upon the other.

"The Republican party occupies an anomalous position, and I don't believe it carries any more for free silver than a chicken does for a wire fence. It is allied with the classes against the

(Continued on Page 2)



See-saw, up and down,
Thus we go from town to town.
Tariff up and tariff down,
And so we strive to win renown.
Alma hopes to wear a crown,
With one foot up and one foot down.

ials here, that yesterday's proceedings before the peace commission at Paris marked the high tide of Spanish opposition and that from now on the Spanish commissioners will retire gradually from their extreme position. It is recognized that their attack upon the American position was marked by the greatest cleverness and adroitness. The opinion prevails that the animating purpose of the Spaniards is to work upon the sympathies of the European nations while appealing to the interests not only of the holders of Cuban bonds but also to the holders of purely Spanish securities, which would be affected by sympathy.

The Spanish argument directed to showing that the United States must assume sovereignty, else the island would be left without legal status, is interpreted as being a distinct bid for the intervention of foreign bondholders. The latter, according to the Spanish hope, might be expected to call upon their own governments to aid the Spanish cause by protesting to the United States against the large values represented by the Cuban bonds owned by their own citizens. Considerations based upon equities like these have had great weight with international tribunals, but back of it all is apparent to the eye of the officials here a purpose to influence not so much the American peace commissioners as the government at Washington directly.

There never has been any question here as to the status of municipal and other local obligations based upon Cuban assets. As the proceeds of bonds issued by the municipalities have presumably gone to benefit the locality, it has never been contended here for an instant that those obligations should be repudiated. Whatever may be the outcome of the negotiations at Paris relative to the general debt of Cuba, the bonds of the municipalities and such securities will retain their validity.

The proposition alleged to have been made yesterday by the Spanish commissioners, to surrender to the United States the entire Philippine group rather than that Spain should be held responsible for the Cuban debt, did not take the officials by surprise. It was recognized immediately as only another phase of the Spanish effort to connect the Philippines and Cuba in some way in the negotiations at Paris. The American commissioners at the beginning refused to permit any such association, holding that each subject treated in the protocol must be dealt with separately and in order, and so far as the state department knows they have not changed their views in this matter since.

While it is realized in official circles that the negotiations in Paris have reached what probably will be the most critical point to be passed over until the commission is face to face with the question as to what disposition shall be made of the Philippines, there is an abiding confidence that the Spanish commissioners will not oblige the Americans to resort to extreme measures, and that the negotiations will proceed with greater expedition from this point.

CUBAN DEBT DEBATE.

Paris Newspaper Review of the Points in Dispute.

Paris, Oct. 18.—The Gaulois today reviews the sessions of the joint commissions, and referring to the delay caus-

that Cuba is virtually the key to the Gulf of Mexico, a strategic position of the first order to the United States, and an immense advantage which calls for some sacrifice upon the part of the Americans.

"To this the latter replied at first that they could not listen to any discussion of the debt, not that they entertain the intention of yielding to Spain's injunction, they consent to argue against the Spanish position. These arguments may be briefly summed up as follows:

"The Americans insist upon the fact that the money raised by the Cuban loans was not applied to the requirements or interests of the island, but was chiefly borrowed to the end of improving the financial condition of Spain, and to procure funds which she could no longer raise in the peninsula, and that the debt, therefore, is personal to Spain.

"On the other hand, the Americans say that America has no intention of annexing Cuba, and could not, therefore, assume such obligations.

"Finally, it is held that, owing to the fabulous cost of the late war, the American people would not concede the right to this assume such obligations."

Will Buy Cuban Bonds.

New York, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: It is regarded here as a good sign that a large Anglo-American syndicate is being formed to buy up Cuban bonds. This, of course, is interpreted as evidence that a satisfactory arrangement is at hand.

Senator Proctor Re-elected.

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 18.—The house and senate today took separate ballots for United States senator. Both houses, by an overwhelming vote, re-elected Senator Proctor.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

Democrats at Ogden.
Spain Playing For Sympathy.
Turks Greet Emperor William.

War Testimony at Jacksonville.
Heavy Fines in Police Court.
Revenue Law Construction.
Rawlins at Beaver.

Chicago Peace Jubilee.
B. G. W. Annual Meeting.

Editorial.
City Council and Liquor Dealers.
Nonsuit in Jennings vs. Pratt et al.

Active Stock Market.
Dullness in Stocks.

State News.
Big Rally in the Second.
In the Social Realm.

Republicans Need Cash.
Indian Agent Myton Talks.

lern, accompanied by the German warship Hela and the sultan's yacht Iseddin, with the Turkish imperial commission on board, and followed by a number of special steamers conveying members of the German colony, appeared off old Zerafio Point, and the guns of the barracks thundered a salute.

The Hohenzollern anchored off the Dolinabagche palace, and soon afterwards the emperor and empress were rowed to the palace landing station, where they were received by the sultan, who was surrounded by a brilliant suite.

As the landing took place the German warships and a hundred guns from the batteries fired salutes. The longboat of the Hohenzollern, on its way to the landing stage, was greeted by a hundred boats, containing officials, policemen and spectators.

The scene was most animated. Crowds of spectators thronged the approaches to the palace and welcomed their majesties, being answered by the "Hoch" of the German sailors. The sultan's suite included all the ministers and high civil authorities, and all the German military officers now in the employ of Turkey. The meeting between the sultan and his guests was most cordial.

Later a procession was formed and the imperial party was conducted to the Yildiz Kiosk, the route being lined with troops. On all sides were to be seen brilliant uniforms and crowds of white-turbaned Turks. The sultan appeared in full uniform in an open carriage, drawn by four horses with outriders, with the empress of Germany on his right and Muri Pasha, the grand master of ceremonies, in front of them.

In a second carriage was Emperor William in the uniform of the hussars of the guard, apparently greatly enjoying the scene, and the Grand Vizier Fund Pasha.

Then came the suites of the emperor and empress, the Turkish ministers, the German ambassador, Baron Marschall von Fleberstein, and his staff, and others. The whole party proceeded to the Yildiz Kiosk, amid the deafening applause of the crowd.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria dined this evening at the German embassy.

Replying to an address presented by a deputation of the Swiss in Constantinople, who are under German protection, the emperor said his policy in Turkish affairs was identical with his grandfather's, which was now bearing fruit.

"The excellent relations existing between his imperial majesty, the sultan, and myself," he observed, "shows how the two empires, despite the difference of race and religion, can remain on terms of friendship for their mutual advancement."

Subsequently their majesties visited the German school. The sultan has conferred the grand cross of the Osmanli upon Herr von Bulow, the German foreign secretary, who accompanies Emperor William.

The sultan has presented to Emperor William a magnificent sword, and to the empress a diamond necklace of almost priceless value.

He has also authorized a German syndicate to construct a commercial port at Haia, opposite Constantinople, a concession long sought by German promoters.

tunnel noticed a dark object on the track in front, and upon investigation picked up the lifeless body of Nozack. His leg and arm were badly mangled and an ugly scalp wound was found on the head.

Justice Gear held an inquest over the remains of the deceased and empaneled J. H. Strong, George A. Taylor and L. F. Allcock as jurors, who, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict that Nozack came to his death by the falling of rocks in the manway of the Butler shaft, down which the dead miner was going when struck.

Nozack was to have been married to Miss Mammie Harrington of this place next week. He has a brother residing in Kenosha, Wis., who has been notified.

Congressional Nominations.

Third New Jersey—Benjamin F. Howell, Republican.

Eleventh New York—William Volhel, Republican.

Fourth Massachusetts—L. Porter Morse, Democrat.

(Continued on Page 2)



JUDGE MACMILLAN PRESIDES.